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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year, (52 issues).....$2 00
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One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from.
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LOCAL NOTICES.

Druggists and Pharmaceutists.
Charles Abel & Co., 172 Wylie street.

G. Ludewig's German Wine Vinegar.
The best for pickling. For sale by E. H. Myers & Co. THF

Beware of Imitations.
Go to Jos. Fleming's, 81 Market street, where you are sure to get the genuine preparation for less money than elsewhere in the city.

Where is Berthold Fischer?
He is fifteen years old; left the house of his parents, Allegheny City, on the 4th of September and has not been found yet, notwithstanding all the efforts made. He is of dark complexion, wears a black sack coat, dark vest, with light colored buttons, light colored black striped pants, and a black "Grant" hat. He is of stout figure. The cause of his leaving the house of his parents is unknown. It is presumed that he went off on a railroad train. Whoever can furnish any information about his whereabouts would confer *a great favor* upon his parents by giving them notice, or only a clue where he might possibly be. His father, Peter Fischer, 86 Spring Garden avenue, Seventh ward, Allegheny City.

Ask Any One Who Has Used Henderson's Carminative.
In their family for Summer Complaint, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery, and they will tell you how they value it. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 206 Liberty street. MWF

Don't go Home Without a Bottle of Henderson's Carminative.
It costs but fifty cents. Sold by all Druggists. Prepared by J. Henderson & Bros., 206 Liberty street. MWF

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.
You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, hair oils, perfumeries and dyes at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED SIGNS.

Men's Furnishing Goods
At D. W. Smith's, 30 St. Clair street.

The Daily Commercial.

PARKER'S LANDING

Prospecting There and Thereabouts.

PROGRESS OF DEVELOPMENT.

The Way to Get to Parker's Landing Station—The Town on the West Side of the River—Amount of Oil Produced per Day, and the Number of Wells Going Down—Chances for Speculation —How Money is Made.

"Parker's," cries the conductor in a semi-quaver, and we are launched in the mud, with a dozen others, at the front door of the latest petroleum sensation. It is only six hours and a half ride by a very slow night train, and measures a distance from Pittsburgh of eighty-four miles, from Franklin of fifty, from Oil City of forty-eight, from Kittanning of forty, and from Brady's Bend of fifteen. At Parker's, on the east side of the river—for the genuine "Parker's" lies on the west side—we found a railroad station and express and telegraph offices, garnished with a new hotel, just opening by Mr. Joseph R. Sterrett, of Erie. This is to be the dining station on the Valley Railroad, and as soon as it gets in apple-pie and roast beef order, passengers on the up and down trains will take their noon day meals here. The hotel as yet wants a name —the proprietor being in a state of uncertainty whether to call it the "Phillips" House, or to immortalize some other friend by seizing his name to decorate a sign board. It is a substantial two-story frame on the tracs, with a rear running down to the water mark, eight, ten or twenty feet, as the current permits. A row of one-story offices, stores, cake shops and literary depots adjoins it on the left. They are as yet unfinished, but will be in running order in a day or two. Two hundred feet from the hotel, in a ravine, bounded, except on the river front, by lofty hills, is the Graham's Landing well, pumping some twenty barrels per day. Nothing could be more picturesque than its situation, whether it pays or not. The oil we mean; scenery don't pay cash dividends. Three streams dash down the hill side and unite above the railroad track, the well lying in the triangle, shaded by lofty pines and oaks. Somehow it recalled to mind a composition by Hetzel lately in Gillespie's window.

That's all there is of Parker's Landing, east side. The railroad runs along the bluff, and any houses to be erected must stand one-half on stilts, and the other on the railroad embankment. A mile above, the Clarion empties its Democratic waters into the larger stream, and here we find a small space of bottom land on the east side of the river. Aside from this on this side, the bluffs run to the river for some miles up and down the stream, and foothold for growing cities and oil wells must be found on the western side. We notice a few car loads of oil pipe, coils of rope, and other appurtenances of oil industry, lying on the shelving bank, awaiting terriage across the river.

THE NEW OIL ODORADO—PARKER'S LANDING WEST SIDE.

Across the river, on a flat of about five hundred feet in width, backed by a precipitous bluff of one hundred feet, lies the town of Parker's Landing—the scene of the oil excitement of to-day. Looking over the stream, all that is noticeable is a number of balloon frames and derricks, running up and down the river for a distance of three or four miles. This is on the flat, but on the bluffs there are half dozen derricks, where adventurous spirits wager a good round sum each luck that they will make a strike, even at that elevation. A ferry boat, hardly fitted to transport dead cattle, is the means of communication between the two shores. It is said to be a paying ferry and as its owners enjoy a monopoly, by a legislative grant, they provide a minimum of accommodation for a maximum of price. This however, will be righted next winter, and other ferry charters granted that will ensure a comfortable competition. The ferry is, should be added, is an eccentric one—the rope being liable to give way, and the direction of the vessel thus diverted down the stream instead of across. In such emergencies passengers are landed a mile or two below, and without any extra expense.

"PARKER'S."

The bottom on which the town is located does not exceed an average of three hundred feet in width. An old country road, running near the river bank, has been reconstructed into Main street, and is lined on either side by balloon frames of the most unsubstantial character. Going up in a balloon is not a circumstance to staying down in these creations in a high wind. They are variously occupied. Here a lawyer, there a doctor, a cake shop, a drug store, an eating house, hardware, blacksmith, real estate, literary depots, hotels, taverns, public houses, inns, livery stables, dry goods and real estate again. A slight observation and study of the commerce of Parker's leads one to the opinion that trade centers in the hotels, commerce in the dry goods stores, and business and dyspepsia in the eating houses. The oil exchange seems to meet on the streets; not that there are any corners. People discuss the price of lands on the sidewalks, make up their bargains, and adjourn to the notary's or lawyer's or agent's to consummate an operation by which all sides make money. Nobody loses here, as in all speculative communities. The only complaints we heard were from some small operators, who, if they had held on, would have been worth ten millions where as by selling they have reduced their unavailable assets to a trifle of half a million. "Holding on," by the way, is the secret of speculation, and, after all, is a mere matter of seconds, minutes and hours. "D'*e* see that tract,*thar*, mister; well, in sixty-four I could have bought it for thirty dollars an acre; now it's dogged cheap at a thousand—I be'l'on." Didn't pay there, did holding on. "Sold out my interest in the Bleed'em tract last week for eight thousand dollars—not worth a damn." Holding and selling, as near as with mathematical accuracy to the solar movements, *did* pay. And so they run, and such is oil life.

WHAT THE PARKER PEOPLE SAY ABOUT THEMSELVES.

"Pittsburgh won't be a circumstance to this," says hale, hearty old Elisha Robinson, *aetat* eighty, who wandered off from Windham, Connecticut, forty-five years ago, and has raised sons and daughters and grandchildren here at Parker's Landing. Of course this is half jocular, but it is a natural expression from one whose old age is astounded by a town springing up around his homestead, where he lived for near half a century in peace and quietness, and with no other thoughts of petroleum than those excited by the Indians who peddled Seneca oil, good for "bruises and burns." The gentleman, rejoicing in royalties amounting to a thousand dollars per month, wishes for youth; he would like to be back at sixty—just sixty—that he might show these young people what could be done by stout arms and a willing heart. He has more brawn and muscle, and keen foresight at eighty, than the limp-shanked youths of twenty-five, who take his leases to try their luck.

"How much population?" was our query of an old resident and owner.

"Well, let's see; last June there were eight houses here, and then the rush commenced, and now we have got just four thousand people and four hundred houses, on the Parker, Robinson, Leewaiter and Fuller tracts."

"What started the rush, as you call it?"

"Well, it was the idea getting out that our wells here at Parker's instead of running out with age, grew better as they grew older, and that's what makes our town. We have no dry holes. The wells don't decrease—they increase in production."

"For instance," we mildly suggested.

"Well, there is the Hickory well, up nearly opposite the mouth of the Clarion. For a long while it only paid out fifteen and twenty barrels a day—now it is running regularly forty barrels a day."

That's true—minus five barrels. We held a two gallon and a half pail under the Hickory well spout when it was running at its average strength and it took just two and a half minutes to fill it, showing a production of a gallon a minute, or thirty-four barrels and twelve gallons a day. But this was only a small exaggeration for an oil country—and besides that, the well when we judged it was not doing its best average.

COMING DOWN TO SOLID FACTS.

What is known in the Petroleum vernacular just now as the "Parker's Landing tract" comprises territory on the west side of the Allegheny river from about one mile below the mouth of Bear Creek, to a point on the river some distance above (opposite) the mouth of the Clarion, and its *vena vervus*, as Colonel William Diehl was wont to observe, on the east side of the river. This is about four miles in length, and with a varying breadth, just as the "cussedness" of the speculator leads him to bore through the bluffs. He can run back from the river as far as he pleases, with at any noticeable increase in the price of land. The average of the river bottom, from the stream to the bluff, was stated to us to be near three hundred feet, but it must have taken a good deal of ciphering to get at this result. In our observations, we noticed that in many places the bluffs run to the water's edge, but this don't interfere with the general law of averages, as understood in the oil districts.

On the Parker Landing tract, commencing at its northern limit, there are the following producing wells. We take the figures as given to us by as reliable parties as the sanguine temperament of the oil producing country permits:

WEST SIDE OF THE RIVER.	Barrels.
Wells.	
Fowler	25
Hickory	40
Perry	30
Girard	20
Crawford	7
Hovey	7
Sheridan	6
Pittsburgh and Tom's Run, No. 1	25
Pittsburgh and Tom's Run, No. 2	2
Allegheny and Tom's Run	2
Shirland	20
Clarion No. 1	20
Clarion No. 2	10
Sunbury (two wells)	16
Leewaiter	10
Karrs, (Nos. 1 and 2)	21
Catlird	10
Apollo	8
Kittanning, or "Dutch"	10
Redbank	22
Jenny Lind	40
Phipps & Clawson	15
Maud	15
Colfax	35
Peerless	22
Pittsburgh and Parker's Landing	38
Allegheny and Parker's Landing	23
Berger	50
Guerilla	20
Eagle	20
Hoover	8
Other wells, in small amounts	19
Total west side	630

EAST SIDE OF THE RIVER.	
Graham's Landing	23
Galey	8
Fox	6
Total east side	37

This makes a total daily production on the east and west side of six hundred and fifty barrels. These are not very large figures for the arithmetic of the oil regions, but we think they are correct—if any thing, under, rather than above actual production.

The wells going down show better than any thing else the real state of activity in this territory. We have the annexed figures of wells in progress:

Fowler tract	25
Fox	30
Robinson	25
Allegheny and Tom's Run	15
Bidwell	30
South Side Bear Creek	50
East side of Allegheny	50
Total	185

The royalties range from one-eighth to one-quarter of the oil, and leases are framed on these terms by Messrs. Parker and Robinson, who own most of the producing territory. They are both old settlers, and retain the fee simple of the land. As to how this pays them is shown by the fact that the royalty for the Hickory well returns about one hundred and eighty dollars per week.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE OIL TERRITORY.

As stated the Parker's landing tract is on both sides of the Allegheny, and extends along the river about four miles, or from the mouth of the Clarion to the mouth of Bear Creek. What is called the oil territory runs back on the bluffs from a half mile to a mile. The bluffs are about seventy-five feet high. Commencing on the east side, we have Graham's Landing Company (whose well at the Station has been noticed); this company has purchased 320 rods river front, is operating one twenty-two barrel well, and has twenty wells going down. The land is owned by J. E. Brown, of Kittanning; Wm. Phillips, of Pittsburgh; Grier C. Orr, of Kittanning; Simon Truby, John Ballantyne and R. L. Brown. Eighteen of this land sold last week for $20,000. Three hundred rods below the Graham's lease has been leased out, and oil wells are now going down. Above is a tract owned by Crawford and McFarland, extending nearly to the mouth of the Clarion, on which fifteen or twenty wells are going down. On the south side of the Clarion river, above its mouth, is a well formerly owned by Judge Mellon, which was sold last week by the Judge to H. M. Lee, of Kittanning; Wm. Yates and R. P. Crawford. These parties propose putting down a number of wells. Above the mouth of the Clarion, S. M. Fox owns the river front for three miles, and has three pumping wells and one going down.

On the west side, of the Allegheny, commencing at the northern end of the tract, we have first the Fowler well, flowing 25 barrels, and the only one flowing on this tract. It is owned by an Armstrong county company, who have 20 or 25 wells going down. They own 100 rods river front, and some distance back. S. M. Fox owns 300 rods river front adjoining, running one mile back. Wells going down. Then we have the Robinson and Parker tracts, the former comprising 1,000 acres, and 500 rod river front. On this is the Hickory well, which its friends say, has cleared ever so many thousand dollars for its owners—something about seventy. This well is owned by D. Robinson, Alex. Reynolds, John D. Painter, S. A. Purviance and Ephraim Buffington. They have also a lease of seventy-five rods river front, and another well going down. We have not space to particularize the wells down and going down on these tracts, which include the town of Parker's Landing; but we have a variety of companies down to the mouth of Bear creek, including the Allegheny and Tom's run, the Shirland, the Clarion and Allegheny, Sunbury, the Karnes, Fuller, Parker, Robinson and others, whose names are given in the list of producing wells.

Lawrenceburg, lying back on the bluff in the rear of Parker's Landing, is an old town, into which there is an attempt being made to infuse a little new life. On it there is a single producing well of twenty barrels, which merits some prominence as the only well on the bluff. Others are going down, but the experiment is a doubtful one. J. C. Bidwell, of Pittsburgh, has large interests here and in adjoining tracts down to the mouth of Bear creek. Some of this land is included in what is known as the "Bear Creek Furnace" tract, and between 1815 and 1837 was the centre of numerous financial experiments on the part of citizens of Pittsburgh now dead. Adjoining the Bear creek property, the Gibson, Campbell and Leland Iron Company—in all about three hundred acres—have been purchased for oil purposes.

This gives an idea of the number and extent of the operations at Parker's Landing; and naturally raises inquiries as to who are putting their money down.

WHO ARE INVESTING?

There is not the extent of speculation at Parker's, in land, that has characterized many of the new centers of oil excitement. The people here think it is an exception to all known rules. That from Titusville and Oil City upward, per contra, at Parker's, there has not been the like of what they are now speculating upon. Of course all this is mere talk, and very shallow at that, but still people are found who believe in it. Hence speculation. In 1861, the first sale was made to what is called the Philadelahia Company, by Wm. D. Robinson, of fifty acres at $400 per acre. The old Hickory well was sunk, which is reported to have made money for its owners to the extent of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars. Again by judicious and careful investments, interests are secured in wells which pay a handsome figure—they increase, as is the rule in all wells in this district, and the holder soon finds himself in possession of a handsome income. A young gentleman, for instance, tells us his income is fifty dollars a day from wells here, and he has hard work keeping down his speculative propensities, so as to keep it within this margin.

One of the most prominent capitalists at Parker's is Mr. James E. Brown, of Kittanning, who is credited with an investment of $150,000. His dividends are talked of on the street at so large a picture that we don't care to print them. Then there is a David Reynolds, of Red Bank furnace, Simon Truby, of Kittanning, Wm. D. Robinson, S. D. Cairnes, Colonel Finley, Chas. Neale, Giles C. Orr, Wm. Phillips, Crawford and M. Farland, S. C. Bidwell and others.

SPECULATION IN TOWN.

One of the old residenters states to the writer he has receipts to the amount of $5,000 per annum for three hundred feet, part of which was little better than farming land a half year ago. This fronts on the main road near the Ferry landing, and is occupied by a dry goods store, restaurant, barber shop, etc. Mr. Fuller, proprietor of one of the hotels, says he has accommodated as high as three hundred persons in a day. As to how money is made, a gentleman belonging to a 22-barrel river front, and another well going down, by have not space to particularize the wells down and going down on these tracts, which include the town of Parker's Landing; but we have a variety of companies down to the mouth of Bear creek, including the Allegheny and Tom's run, the Shirland, the Clarion and Allegheny, Sunbury, the Karnes, Fuller, Parker, Robinson and others, whose names are given in the list of producing wells.

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Mr. Parker, who owns the river front of the town, leases out building sites at the rate of twenty dollars per month for twenty feet. On these lots balloon frames are put up—the front on the land, and the rear resting, as a rule, on thin posts, in the uncertain waters of the Allegheny. A good many houses at Parkers will come to grief this winter.

SOMETHING LIKE A CITY.

Parker's is a moral town; it has no local government, and is ruled by the inexorable will of a Deputy Sheriff. Talking to a prominent citizen, he intimated he would prefer this to any other style of government, yet experimented on for the benefit of rising cities. He spoke feelingly of the corruptions of New York, the "rings" in Pittsburgh, and we could not help seeing that his mind inclined to such a rule as that of the Baron Haussmann in Paris. Saloons do not exist in the town and no liquor is sold. At least, none openly. From Oil City, a German intent on schemes of pelf, started a lemonade establishment, with the addition of cakes and two Ganymedes fair to the sight but revolutionary in action. The morality of the Parkers rose in revolt, and on Thursday evening last, people drunk on this intemperate dread of immorality, mobbed the Teuton and his nymphs from their "home, sweet home." Yesterday the Grand Jury was investigating the matter at Kittanning, with the prospect of serious results to the first families of Parkers.

A theater is going up and promises to be open next week.

SUMMING UP.

This must necessarily be brief. In the first place, Parker's is a good enough place to go to, to those who desire to go there; oil speculation there is as it is elsewhere; so far the town and the oil producing country thereabouts is but an experiment, but the prospects are good. Those who wish to make a strike must deal in prospects rather than realizations, and therefore Parker's is a good location. Finally, go and see for yourself.

THE MONTHLY PETROLEUM REPORT.

TITUSVILLE, PA., September 9.—The *Herald's* monthly petroleum report is published this morning. It shows a large increase in the average daily production. The average production per day, for the thirty-one days in August, was 12,157 barrels. Total production since January 1st, 2,255,988. Total production the same time last year, 2,392,779. The largest increase in the production during the month, took place in the Clarion river district, near Titusville. There are three hundred and fifteen new wells drilling throughout the oil regions.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The recount in three wards of San Francisco shows gains for Selby for Mayor.

Four captains of vessels at Richmond were arrested and held for trial on Tuesday, for having tobacco on board on which the revenue tax had not been paid.

A fire yesterday morning consumed Dohmen, Schmit & Co.'s wholesale drug establishment, in Cincinnati. Loss $80,000. Insured for $40,000, mostly in Eastern companies.

Several men are reported as leaving Worcester, Mass., to embark on a vessel at Providence for Cuba. It is said they received five hundred dollars each.

Number two passenger train going west on the Central Ohio Division of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad collided with an extra engine Wednesday night four miles east of Cumbridge, killing James Guthrie, a freight conductor, on the engine, and injuring, almost fatally injured. The cars and machinery were badly damaged.

A fearful storm of wind and rain burst upon Ecsion and vicinity late Wednesday afternoon, prostrating telegraph wires and chimneys, and causing other damages. The steeple of the Presbyterian church was blown down. The roof of the Coliseum was blown off, slates scattered, and several unfinished buildings leveled. G. M. Clapp was killed by falling planks from the Coliseum. The damage to the city will probably be estimated at $1,000,000.

Koopmanschap left San Francisco Wednesday for a tour of the Southern States, with the object of arranging for Chinese immigration to the cotton plantations in the South.

The Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad met on Wednesday at Sacramento. Gen. Wallbridge was elected President and Gen. Comstock Secretary.

The Philadelphia Stock Board yesterday voted $1,000 for the relief of the Avondale sufferers, and the Commercial Exchange will give as much more.

The steamer Hornet has been released from custody at Halifax. It is still believed she is intended for Cuba, and will receive arms and munitions at sea.

An extensive conflagration in East Cambridge, Mass., yesterday morning, destroyed a block of wood working factories on Otis, First and Second streets. The following are the losses: F. Geldowski, $100,000; Insured for $50,000; Woodbury & Co., $80,000; insured for $30,000; Daniel Harrison & Co., $40,000; insured for $1,000; Monroe & Gilmar, $12,000; insured for $10,000; Reed & Hooper, $5,000; no insurance.

The State Central Committee of the Labor Reform party of Massachusetts has voted to call a political State Convention at Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, September 28, to nominate a State labor ticket.

It is reported the government is negotiating the purchase of Long Island, at the head of Boston Harbor, for the purpose of erecting strong fortifications.

In the celebrated case of Connolly *vs.* Woolsey, before the Supreme Court of Illinois, the Judges yesterday delivered opinions at great length. Chief Justice Duval and Judges McKay and Badgley were in favor of plaintiff's recognizing, above its mouth, is a well formerly owned by Judge Mellon, which was sold last week by the Judge to H. M. Lee, of Kittanning; Wm. Yates and R. P. Crawford. These parties propose putting down a number of wells. Above the mouth of the Clarion, S. M. Fox owns the river front for three miles, and has three pumping wells and one going down.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Obsequies of Secretary Rawlins.

General Sherman Appointed Secretary of War—Movements of the President and His Cabinet—Business in Departments Resumed To-Day—Respect to the Memory of Secretary Fessenden —The Alleged Mutiny on the Sabine Untrue.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 9, 1869.

A beautiful autumnal day has enabled the population of the city to join in the funeral ceremonies. At the War Department the arrangements were perfect and the great double column of over a mile in length formed and moved with entire order and promptness. Only those who were personally or officially connected with the late Secretary were admitted to the building, the rooms being small. At first they were given up to the wife, with a small circle of relatives who arrived with her by the morning train. The services were short. As Mrs. Rawlins, supported by Gen. Parker and her father, subsequently passed across the grounds of the War Department to the carriage in front, deep silence fell upon the files of soldiers and the great masses of citizens, and the sympathy thus tendered followed the line of march, which from the White House to the Capitol was crowded on both sides of the avenue. With the exception of the full band, richly uniformed battalions, masses of cavalry and two of the finest batteries of artillery in the army, there was nothing in the ceremonial to indicate display. All seemed solemn, and from the heart this feature of the funeral was generally commented upon, and distinguished it in a very marked manner from the military pageantry of a great public pageant. There was less escort of military than at the funeral of Mr. Lincoln, but about the same number of carriages. The battalions of infantry and of the cavalry marched in column of companies, and artillery with section front. The carriages were two abreast. The column thus formed was about a mile in length. Nearly all the prominent officials, civil and military of the government now in the District, were in the procession, and a large number of citizens. Military officers and quite a representation of Congressmen came from other cities. The State Republican Committee of Maryland and a large delegation from Virginia were present. The Secretary of the Cuban Junta was also over to participate, with a dispatch from Senor Lemus saying he had been commissioned to represent Gen. Salvador Mindoza and the people of Cuba at the burial of Secretary Rawlins. At the Congressional Cemetery a very large concourse had gathered. Here the burial service of the Methodist Episcopal church was read, and the services closed with the singing of a requiem by the Beethoven Club of this city, and full salutes of artillery and infantry.

A fearful storm of wind and rain burst upon Ecsion and vicinity late Wednesday afternoon, prostrating telegraph wires and chimneys, and causing other damages. The steeple of the Presbyterian church was blown down. The roof of the Coliseum was blown off, slates scattered, and several unfinished buildings leveled. G. M. Clapp was killed by falling planks from the Coliseum. The damage to the city will probably be estimated at $1,000,000.

Koopmanschap left San Francisco Wednesday for a tour of the Southern States, with the object of arranging for Chinese immigration to the cotton plantations in the South.

The Commissioners of the Pacific Railroad met on Wednesday at Sacramento. Gen. Wallbridge was elected President and Gen. Comstock Secretary.

The Philadelphia Stock Board yesterday voted $1,000 for the relief of the Avondale sufferers, and the Commercial Exchange will give as much more.

The steamer Hornet has been released from custody at Halifax. It is still believed she is intended for Cuba, and will receive arms and munitions at sea.

An extensive conflagration in East Cambridge, Mass., yesterday morning, destroyed a block of wood working factories on Otis, First and Second streets. The following are the losses: F. Geldowski, $100,000; Insured for $50,000; Woodbury & Co., $80,000; insured for $30,000; Daniel Harrison & Co., $40,000; insured for $1,000; Monroe & Gilmar, $12,000; insured for $10,000; Reed & Hooper, $5,000; no insurance.

The State Central Committee of the Labor Reform party of Massachusetts has voted to call a political State Convention at Mechanics' Hall, Worcester, September 28, to nominate a State labor ticket.

It is reported the government is negotiating the purchase of Long Island, at the head of Boston Harbor, for the purpose of erecting strong fortifications.

In the celebrated case of Connolly *vs.* Woolsey, before the Supreme Court of Illinois, the Judges yesterday delivered opinions at great length. Chief Justice Duval and Judges McKay and Badgley were in favor of plaintiff's recognizing, above its mouth, is a well formerly owned by Judge Mellon, which was sold last week by the Judge to H. M. Lee, of Kittanning; Wm. Yates and R. P. Crawford. These parties propose putting down a number of wells. Above the mouth of the Clarion, S. M. Fox owns the river front for three miles, and has three pumping wells and one going down.

On the west side, of the Allegheny, commencing at the northern end of the tract, we have first the Fowler well, flowing 25 barrels, and the only one flowing on this tract. It is owned by an Armstrong county company, who have 20 or 25 wells going down. They own 100 rods river front, and some distance back. S. M. Fox owns 300 rods river front adjoining, running one mile back. Wells going down. Then we have the Robinson and Parker tracts, the former comprising 1,000 acres, and 500 rod river front. On this is the Hickory well, which its friends say, has cleared ever so many thousand dollars for its owners—something about seventy. This well is owned by D. Robinson, Alex. Reynolds, John D. Painter, S. A. Purviance and Ephraim Buffington. They have also a lease of seventy-five rods river front, and another well going down. We have not space to particularize the wells down and going down on these tracts, which include the town of Parker's Landing; but we have a variety of companies down to the mouth of Bear creek, including the Allegheny and Tom's run, the Shirland, the Clarion and Allegheny, Sunbury, the Karnes, Fuller, Parker, Robinson and others, whose names are given in the list of producing wells.

Lawrenceburg, lying back on the bluff in the rear of Parker's Landing, is an old town, into which there is an attempt being made to infuse a little new life. On it there is a single producing well of twenty barrels, which merits some prominence as the only well on the bluff. Others are going down, but the experiment is a doubtful one. J. C. Bidwell, of Pittsburgh, has large interests here and in adjoining tracts down to the mouth of Bear creek. Some of this land is included in what is known as the "Bear Creek Furnace" tract, and between 1815 and 1837 was the centre of numerous financial experiments on the part of citizens of Pittsburgh now dead. Adjoining the Bear creek property, the Gibson, Campbell and Leland Iron Company—in all about three hundred acres—have been purchased for oil purposes.

This gives an idea of the number and extent of the operations at Parker's Landing; and naturally raises inquiries as to who are putting their money down.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Disturbances in Madrid—Resignation of the Bishop of Bath.

[Owing to the prostration of the land lines connecting with the English Cable, we are without our foreign dispatches this morning. —EDS. COM.]

Resignation.

LONDON, September 8.—The Bishop of Bath has resigned.

Disturbance in Madrid.

MADRID, September 8.—Slight disturbances have occurred in this city, owing to the removal of volunteers from the posts they have

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1869.

The parties to the railway war have not settled their difficulties yet. The "cut-throat" policy is nearly as far from an end as ever. While the freight business is ragged still, and "not half patched up," a general scrimmage on passenger rates is threatened. The fast trains, of course, are "a success." We hear, however, that neither the Erie nor New York Central route has yet been able to send a train through on time, while the Pennsylvania Central has missed but once. It is reported that the rumor of the acquisition of the Great Western Road through Canada by VANDERBILT may not prove true.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S illness has doubtless caused numberless biographical sketches, which have been lying snugly aside for use at a moment's warning, to be taken out for new touches, in the belief that the moment for their use was not far off. Whether or not the sketches will have to be returned to the tills where they have lain, accounts relative to the Emperor's exact condition do not make clear. The chances are, however, that his illness is not mortal. At any rate, such is the assurance which those speaking by authority, and perhaps least to be believed, send us. We will believe them, as it makes no particular difference with us or any one whether they speak truly or not—the Emperor will die just as soon, be the fact one way or the other.

Or late we have had distressing accounts from the manufacturing districts of England. In two counties, it is asserted, "there are this moment 22,000 men, women and children starving." The workmen are principally nail makers, and the condition of affairs has been made all the more wretched by a strike. The strike appears to have been provoked by poorer pay than would afford a subsistence. The pay averaged about four and a half dollars per week, out of which the workman is obliged to pay "his share of the smithy rent, fuel for the blast, and the cost of conveyance to the warehouse, so that the remainder is insufficient for bare maintenance." In the coal and iron districts generally a not much better state of things existed. Now there must be a cause for all this. Free Trade advocates perhaps can show that it is not the legitimate result of the application of the doctrine. At any rate, it is with this wretchedly paid labor that free traders would bring the labor of this country into direct competition by destroying the tariff. We would either have to cease to employ labor or employ it at the starvation rates of England. The question comes directly home to the laborers of America.

THE dreadful mine disaster at Avondale has awakened the public mind to the importance of laws regulating the management of mines and protecting the lives of miners. It will require as much practical wisdom as the next Legislature can summon to properly respond to the necessity which has been demonstrated through such terrible consequences. Colliery owners themselves have an interest next to that of those are liable to become victims of neglect or ignorance. Their property, as well as the lives of miners, is at stake, and we have a right to expect that they will be among the first to move in behalf of legislation. The results of experience and scientific research, there is reason to suppose, are too much disregarded by owners. We see it stated that the slowness of coal owners in England to adopting means of providing increased safety to miners is due to the appointment of Government inspectors —scientific and trustworthy men, invested with authority to inspect the mines, to report on their condition, and to enforce whatever improvements may be required to increase their safety. The question, whether or not some similar step is necessary in Pennsylvania, is pertinent at this time, and we do not question that it will be one of the first that will receive attention at the hands of our Legislature when it next meets.

NO ANSWER.

It has been weeks since the charge was first made in terms as distinct as language could make it, that ASA PACKER, who is reported to be worth Twenty Millions of Dollars, by the trick of pretending to change his residence to a Philadelphia hotel, has, to all intents and purposes, escaped paying taxes to more than a nominal amount, last year it being *eight dollars and ninety cents*. It will occur to most men that this is positive proof of dishonesty. It is the meanest way imaginable of defrauding the revenue. PACKER justly should pay probably twenty thousand dollars, but he pays not as many farthings. What he sneaks out of paying, of course must be paid by others. What is lost by his meanness and dishonesty is made up by the Clerks, mechanics, tradesmen and the honest tax paying portion of the community. We say that time enough has elapsed since these things were charged against PACKER to have the denial forthcoming. But it does not. And for the sufficient reason that the charge is backed up by the proof and cannot be denied. But PACKER is consistent. He supported BRECKINRIDGE and secession before the war, sympathized with the rebels during the war and refused to contribute a cent to put the rebellion down, and now, true to his original convictions and starting point, he manages to cheat the country out of the taxes created in putting down the rebellion. Whatever comment is needed no voter will find it difficult to make.

WHO FOR CITY COUNCILS?

The time is drawing nigh when the voters of the city will be called upon to select candidates for Councils, and for the several ward offices. Section fourth of the consolidation act, (City Digest, page 24,) provides "that the annual election for members of the City Councils, and of all municipal and ward offices in said city, shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October in each year." Section second of the supplement to the consolidation act provides for the classification of the tickets, as follows: "One ticket shall embrace the names of all city officers voted for, and shall be labeled 'City,' one ticket shall embrace the names of all candidates for City Councils voted for, and shall be labeled 'Councils,' and one ticket shall embrace the names of all School Directors and other ward officers voted for, and shall be labeled 'Ward,' and each class of tickets shall be deposited in a separate ballot box," etc.

The terms of the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, having been increased to three years, there will be no election for city officers until October, 1871, unless a vacancy should occur in the meantime.

The second Tuesday of October this year falls upon the twelfth—so that we have but a little over one month's time in which to canvass for nominees, make up our tickets, and arrange for getting out the votes.

Although we are not to have the excitement usually attendant upon a Mayoralty contest, yet we have offices to fill which are equally important, and which ought to enlist the feelings of every citizen. Councilmen should be chosen from among our most public spirited and enterprising citizens, and should be men of brains as well as integrity. Men of this character, who most fitly represent our city, and who are best qualified to manage its finances and make its laws, never seek the position, and are too seldom sought after. They are too apt to be shoved aside to make room for less influential persons, and are not unfrequently displaced by those who shove themselves forward in order to advance their personal ends, and whose "representative" ideas center too closely around themselves and their friends—who imagine that the first duty of a Councilman is to do all he can to further his own interests and those of his fellows; that the interests of the tax-payers are matters of secondary importance, and may be left to take care of themselves.

The selection of competent School Directors, Election Boards, Aldermen, and other ward officers, is of paramount importance, and should not be neglected or left to a few in each ward. In nearly all the wards, the offices are virtually filled *at the primary meetings*, after which it is too late to correct any errors which may have been made. Let every Republican, therefore, who cares aught about the administration of our city affairs, keep himself posted in regard to what is going on in his ward, and above all let him not fail to take part in the making of the ticket which he is expected to vote for on the day of election.

CLASSICAL STUDIES.

A very interesting debate sprung up at a recent meeting of the Trustees of the College of New York, upon the proposition to abolish the study of the classics in that institution. The question as to how much time should be devoted to the study of the dead languages, in our High Schools and Colleges, or whether they should be taught at all, to the neglect of the sciences, is not confined to any locality, but is eliciting general discussion throughout the country. The "College of the City of New York" is substantially a High School, supported by taxation, and open to all pupils who may qualify themselves in the preparatory schools for a scientific and classical education. It was contended, on the one hand, that too much time was given to Greek and Latin—that the study of the dead tongues was forced upon pupils to the neglect of those matters which go to make up a practical education; that the present age demanded a change in the style of education; that, instead of compelling pupils to get together scraps of musty classics, and amusing them with the metaphors of classic authors, they should be educated in those sciences which qualify them for the practical duties of life. On the other hand, it was held that a portion of the public moneys was properly applicable to furnish instruction of the highest order, and that while it was not best that all young men should study Latin and Greek, yet it was very desirable that some should, since our modern civilization, our literature, the cast and character of our thought, resulted so largely from the civilization and literature of Greece and Rome. It is questioned whether we are yet in a condition, or ever will be, to sever our connection with the earlier civilization, and to discard as useless the learning and science of antiquity. The judgment of the Trustees was decidedly in favor of continuing the study of the classics, and the resolution to abolish the professorships of Latin and Greek received but one affirmative vote.

President LARNEDOR announced, in the course of his address, remarked that he by no means undervalued the importance of scientific studies. Indeed, he was firmly convinced that their introduction into the college had largely advanced the cause of general intelligence, and would lead to grand and lasting results; but the earnest and persistent minority, in the paths of literature and art, should also receive public recognition and support—that everything should not be sacrificed on the altar of utilitarianism, and that something should be conceded to the demands for liberal mental culture.

These views will perhaps meet the cordial indorsement of every liberal minded man, and while the practical branches should not be neglected, our High Schools and Colleges should, in the language of President LARNEDOR, "afford and dispense a complete and liberal education to every earnest inquirer after knowledge."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A private letter from Cherbourg says that a regatta was held there on the Emperor's fete day, and the principal prize was won by the boat and crew belonging to the American frigate Sabine.

The annual election for Directors of the Allegheny and Susquehanna Railroad took place Tuesday, and resulted in the election of two rival boards, neither of which will be allowed to act or to have possession of the books. The road will still remain in the hands of the Governor until the controversy is settled in the Courts.

The Rev. Dr. Cuyler is quite severe, in the New York *Evangelist*, upon the woman suffrage question. He says that "those who obtain that elections will be more honest, dignified, and pure when all sorts of women come to the polls, and do such things get to be a matter of course, participation in politics, to a very partial extent, has never wrought this revolution. When an election was held in Essex county, N. J., at which women voted, some of the sharpest tricks were played by the 'fair' sex. For example, a certain Mary Jones came and voted; a few hours afterwards she changed her dress and offered a second vote. When asked her name by the inspector, she replied, 'I am Mary *Still*.' No Tammany repeater could excel that."

American families, who have been sojourning in Europe all summer, are now hurrying back home in great numbers. The Russia, which arrived from Liverpool Monday, had every berth occupied, the passengers numbering between 200 and 300.

A half-breed captured by a vigilance committee in Kansas for murder, and about to be hanged, told the committee that he would hang himself. Accordingly he put the rope round his neck, climbed the tree and jumped off, declaring that he had killed six men, and would have doubled the number in a few days. He closed his brief speech with curses and execrations.

They have a queer law in Delaware. It requires a man, before leading a woman to the matrimonial altar, to give bonds for good behavior. The unlucky swain who may have more love than credit may cast about in an agony of suspense, waiting for some enterprising individual to go upon his bond in the sum of two hundred dollars, lawful money, and be compelled in default of this conjugal straw bail, to forego all the sweets of the honeymoon. A vigorous effort is being made to have the law repealed.

A CHARTER has been prepared to make Camden, N. J., a city of magnificent dimensions, taking in all the area opposite Philadelphia, from Gloucester up to Stockton and beyond, and resulting in Camden assuming her place in the census of 1870, probably with a population of fifty thousand inhabitants. A Philadelphia paper says a great bridge across the Delaware river, to connect Camden with Philadelphia, is felt to be a pressing need, but the cost of such a structure is so great as to embarrass the project. It will, doubtless, become necessary for the Camden corporation to subscribe a million at least to the stock in order to secure the enterprise.

ON the Central Pacific Railroad are thirty miles of snow sheds. Two miles of them were lately consumed by fire, including considerable loss and delay, and the other twenty-eight miles are liable to burn any day. These sheds, we are assured, were rendered necessary by constructing the road in the interest of Sacramento. A change of line is believed to be the only practicable solution of the question; and this is likely to be found one of the things which will be necessary before the road can realize the expectations of the projectors.

THE Philadelphians, to relieve themselves from their water famine, sent to New York for a steamer to pump water in the basin, and they are highly pleased with the result. She forces water from below the dam into the reservoir at an elevation of about one hundred feet above the level of the river, and the average working of the steamer was reported indicated that nearly five million gallons were being pumped in twenty-four hours, and even this is not, by any means, her utmost capacity.

THE New York *Sun* prints the following: "It is rumored in literary circles that since the appearance of the Byron-Stowe article, Messrs. Fettingill & Bates, of the *Hearth and Home*, who are very particular about their reputation, have decided not to re-engage Mrs. Stowe as one of their editors."

AN ARABIAN LAUGHING PLANT.—"For the first time," writes Ingraham, the traveler, "I met with a narcotic plant, very common further south, and gifted with curious qualities. Its seeds, in which the deleterious principles seem chiefly to reside, when pounded and administered in a small dose, produce effects much like those ascribed to Sir Humphry Davy's laughing gas; the patient dances, sings, and performs a thousand extravagances, till after an hour of great excitement he himself, and his amazed friends, fall down, in the sleep, and on waking has lost all memory of what he did or said while under the influence of the drug. To put a pinch of this powder into the coffee of some unsuspecting individual is not an uncommon joke."

ON Tuesday of next week there will meet in Philadelphia a Pomological Congress of the United States, or a gathering of the fruit growers of the whole country. Concurrent with the meeting of these gentlemen there will be given, at Horticultural Hall, a national exhibition of the fruits of America, and all the products of the Union will be represented by the best specimens which orchards and gardens and woods can send. It is expected that a display of ten thousand dishes of rare and choice fruit, apples, pears, grapes, peaches and berries will be made.

IT is something to know what Mr. John Lester Wallack wears. The New York *Sun* tells as follows: Mr. John Lester Wallack, since his return from Europe, wears on full dress occasions a blue swallow tail coat, with a velvet collar and gilt buttons, a white vest, with plain fancy buttons, black knee breeches, and black silk stockings, and pumps, with delicate silver buckles. This is now the correct thing for full dress. As worn by Mr. Wallack it is a very elegant costume, and our dandies will imitate it of course. It is not well suited for their legs.

THE vast preponderance of British over American interests in China is exhibited in these statistics: "Of imports into China, excluding opium, valued at 31,670,168 taels, the British send 27,763,614, the Americans 833,000; of exports, valued at 39,153,229, the British take 29,221,884, the Americans 4,675,872. Of the Chinese customs revenue, amounting to 2,591,426 taels, the British contribute 2,084,148, and all other nations put together 417,286; of the total foreign trade of the port of Shanghai the Americans contribute just 5 per cent.

THE Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* says that for two excellent reasons it disbelieves the story that the Great Western Railway has been purchased in the interest of Mr. Vanderbilt—first, he is bet er off without it, and, knowing it, does not, therefore, probably wish to buy the property; and second, the British proprietors are satisfied with their investment, and do not, therefore, probably wish to sell out.

SPECIMEN ARGUMENTS.

The Reasons Free Traders Give—Prof. A. L. Perry—A Fizzle in Portland.

Seeing it announced, August 20th, that Prof. A. L. Perry, of Williams College, author of a text book on Political Economy, would address the citizens of Portland, Maine, in behalf of the American Free Trade League, in the Merchants' Exchange, at the hour appointed, I stepped in. Having examined his book I was not disposed to waste my time to learn if he had any stronger arguments to fortify his free trade theory. It needed strengthening. Then it was a novel thing to me to hear a College Professor haranguing the public on political subjects in Exchanges and on public squares. There evidently was not much interest in Portland in his mission. The people of Maine do not seem to be at all ready to repudiate the doctrine of protection so long regarded by them as essential to their prosperity and life. There were two persons and only two who were seated waiting for the performance to commence. Two or three others were, as is usual in reading rooms, perusing the papers. A stranger, wearing but little of the air of a College Professor, but more that of the stump speaker, as he was, was pacing the floor, evidently some what anxious as to the size of his audience. One of the gentlemen present, a very intelligent man, was indignant that a Massachusetts man should be visiting the coasts of Maine, as he was doing, to persuade the people to abandon a policy to which his State was indebted for its Lowell and Lawrence, and his many manufacturing towns in various parts of the State, and a policy on which they must depend for the utilizing of the immense water power of their State. Half an hour after the time named for the speaker to commence, when about a dozen persons had gathered in the Exchange, the inevitable John Neal, ever eager for self-exhibition, introduced Prof. Perry, his commission by complimenting Portland for the beauty of its excellent harbor and the energy of its citizens as shown by so soon rebuilding the one half of the city after the disastrous conflagration. He then stated that not all the fires and floods had so greatly damaged Portland, or were so great obstacles to its prosperity, as the tariff—an assertion more easily made than proved. He denounced taxation as so much paid out for which no remuneration is received, showing himself more the low politician than the candidly reasoning professor. Do we not have our street, our bridges, our officers of Government, protection to our property and lives as a compensation for taxes paid? Do we not as really receive a value for money paid out in the shape of taxes as we do for money paid out for any other purpose? Taxation he represented as odious. Is this the part of a good, loyal, peace-loving citizen? To whom is it odious? To the reflecting, honest and good citizen who is willing to pay for what he receives? Certainly not.

But there must be some kind of taxation he affirmed. Not taxation then, out unjust taxation is odious, just as any form of injustice is odious. The less the number of articles taxed, he said, the better, and these articles should be those most used. At the same time he asserted that England had removed all duty from breadstuffs, If the article most used should first of all be taxed, why not breadstuffs? He did not, like a fair man, state the reason why England had removed her duty from breadstuffs, to protect her manufacturers against the interests of her landholders, to cheapen the price of labor.

He instanced the reduction of rates of the Atlantic cable, and the consequent increase of income from it, to show that the less the duty the more the revenue—an unfair illustration. In many cases, and to a limited extent this is true, but it is not a rule to be followed in adjusting a tariff. The demand governs the supply, and this demand is not increased in proportion always in the reduction of the duty. The quantity of breadstuffs was not increased in England in proportion to the reduction of the duty, for the duty being nothing, the quantity of corn imported ought to have been infinite. The amount of saltpetre used in this country would not be increased to an unlimited extent by removing the duty. And it is not always desirable to increase the consumption as in the cases of alcohol and tobacco. Lessen the tax, he would say, to increase the consumption; increase it, we would rather say, to diminish it, and thus protect ourselves against their evils.

The use of the word protection, he said, was fraudulent. The husband protects his wife, the father his child, and our Heavenly Father protects all His children who commit themselves to Him. It is not so, he said, with the Government. But is this so, we ask? Does not our Government protect a particular industry and foster and cherish it that it may assume mature and manly proportions when it may be left to care for itself? Have not the cotton manufactories of New England been so protected in their infancy? Without the fostering care of the Government, could they have lived? Where is the fraud? If it shall be said that the protection of our interest will be at the expense of other interests we should deny it, except in some unimportant cases. And the evil here is no greater than it is in all other parts of our governmental machinery; it is unavoidable. Here, however, in the end, all parts are benefited; the demand for labor may be increased, capital multiplied, and the cost of the article reduced so that buyer and seller and labor will all receive an advantage from the protection. Protection to our child, fostering care bestowed on him does not injure his other children of the same family. So those branches of industry which most enrich a nation may be fostered and cherished and another nation refused a monopoly in it.

The duties on articles used in ship building, the branch of business in which Maine has been particularly interested, and the tonnage which has greatly suffered for nine years, he especially dwelt on, saying that these duties on a thousand ton ship were $12,000, rendering it impossible for her to compete with her English neighbors. In answer we would say then, if this department needs protection, protect it. Let our commerce and manufactures prosper together.

No one claims that our tariff is perfect; changes may be made. To find fault is easy; to adjust satisfactorily all its parts is not so easy, although the Professor conveyed the impression that he thought he could readily do it. At twelve o'clock when we were compelled to leave to meet other engagements, some thirty persons had come in from the street to listen, some for a few moments only. The appeal to self-interests, to local interests, to popular feeling and the want of calm, sound reasoning were unworthy the occasion and the position held by the speaker. It was a feeble performance. But one thing is certain, the "American Free Trade League," of which New York is the center, is in earnest. Time and money will be freely used to accomplish their ends.

S.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Resignation of Justice Grier, of Pennsylvania—Candidates for the Succession.

A Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "A good many items are afloat about Judge Grier's rumored resignation. It is generally believed, however, that the Judge has authorized a denial of the report. Yet that he did give out the opposite can be established. When the Associate Justice last held court in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, he stated in the presence of two republican gentlemen there, from one of whom I have since seen the statement, that that would be the last term of the Circuit Court over which he would preside, it being his intention to resign in the fall. Since then, however, the immediate friends of Judge Grier have been influencing him otherwise. Probably some of them fear the loss of personal influence and social consequence, but the main feeling is a fear of the effect of such action on Judge Grier himself. It is believed that he would be very likely to die suddenly if the stimulus of apparent duties were not upon him. Under these influences he has determined not to resign. There is a good deal of speculation as to who would be his successor. It is considered almost certain to be a Southern man, and names of five prominent Unionists and able lawyers suggest themselves. They are Thomas J. Durell, United States District Judge Durell, of Louisiana; Judge Paschall, of Texas, Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee, and ex-Attorney General Speed, of Kentucky. But there is another vacancy to be filled ere long, rendered imperative by the necessity of filling the Court up to its legal number, nine. President Grant has some fat things, judicially considered, to be disposed of this fall, and those the nominations for the Circuit Judgeship, after the manner in which Congress provided for at the last session. If Senator Willey, of West Virginia, is not re-elected, it is considered he will be one of these, as will ex-Representative General B. F. Loan, of Missouri, be another. I deem it almost certain that Horace Maynard will be another. Further than that my guessing does not extend."

The Albany *Journal* refers to the subject as follows: Col. Forney, in the Philadelphia *Press*, says he is "authorized" to contradict our statement that Justice Grier intends retiring from the Supreme Court bench. By whom was this "authority" given? If by the venerable Judge himself, it is final; for he must certainly always have the best knowledge of his own purposes. If by some officious friend, we must be permitted to doubt. Whatever may be the present design of Justice Grier, it is a fact familiar to those who have his confidence, that he has long looked with desire to the repose and retirement to which he is entitled by growing years and the inevitable physical infirmities of age; that he has regarded the laws of Congress providing for the voluntary retirement of judges on a salary when more than seventy years old, as presenting to him a desirable opportunity; and that he has spoken of resigning in such early terms as to create an impression that his subject was fully fixed upon the subject. Nor were we alone in this understanding. The question of selecting his successor has been fully discussed in official circles at Washington, and the probability of his withdrawal may be said to have had an effect upon certain arrangements for the distribution of patronage. Knowing this to be a fact we are desirous to understand upon what "authority" Colonel Forney makes his specific denial.—*Albany Evening Journal, September 6.*

Death of a Centenarian.

The Holmes county (Ohio) *Farmer* has the following: Rosanna Lowther, whose maiden name was McGee, died at the residence of her son, Middletown, in Holmes county, on the 15th ult. She was born in County Durham, Ireland, October 31, 1768, and came to the United States in June, 1776, about two months before the Declaration of Independence. Settled in Chester county, Pa. Cooked for a portion of Washington's army at the battle of Brandywine, among whom was General Washington, and was an eye witness to the fight. Removed to Pittsburgh, Pa., early in 1790, and to Holmes county in 1815, where she resided up to the time of her death. She was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church about fifty years—was the mother of nine children, the youngest being now fifty years of age. Her husband died in 1840, aged about eighty years. She retained her senses and memory to a remarkable degree. She had been blind for some time, and unable to walk any c nsiderable distance for about ten years. One hundred and six years is a long journey through this turbulent and troublesome world —so long that few perform it.

THE COAL AND IRON MONOPOLIES.

A Free Trade Argument Examined—Nova Scotia and Bituminous Coal—The Tariff.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The free trade press, East and West, taking recent events in the anthracite coal regions for a text, are making a wholesale assault upon the coal and iron interests of the country, in the hope that by mere force of clamor they may influence Congress to some rash legislation upon the tariff, early in the coming session. My attention has been called to an article in the Chicago *Tribune* which contains the current misrepresentations of the subject, and so clearly reveals the animus of its party that I propose with your permission, to answer it, extracting its material parts as follows:

"The advance in the wholesale price of coal from $8 50 to $8 00 per ton, has brought home to the country the knowledge that protection may amount to a monopoly," and why, after sleeping for five years, it has suddenly awakened and became so powerful as to raise the price of anthracite coal four dollars and a half a ton?

The repeal of this duty would not affect the price, for instead of being "found in Nova Scotia in unlimited quantities," as the *Tribune* asserts, no anthracite coal is found there, very little is found elsewhere, and as may be seen by the commercial reports none whatever is brought into the country.

"The coal interests of Pennsylvania, have "combined with the iron interests whereby a "duty of $1 00 per ton is placed on pig iron, and "of $1 25 on this coal. The result is that this "whole manufacturing interests outside of "Pennsylvania, especially the iron establish-"ments, have to submit to the tax of $1 75 on "the coal they obtain from Nova Scotia, or pay "the same tax to the coal companies of Penn-"sylvania.

I do not see why in this statement the duty jumps so suddenly from $1 25 to $1 75, but it is, to say the least, a sinister blunder of the types which I have seen repeated elsewhere. The duty on bituminous coal is $1 25 as stated, or say $1 35 on the long ton, and honest inquiry as to how it effects the coal market must be predicable. It was imposed by the act of 1861 to compensate for the difference and cost of labor, &c. here and abroad, and up to this time no evils can be imputed to it. Assuming that it keeps some coal out of the country, it is worth while to ask what amount its repeal would let in, and if, as the *Tribune* alleges, there is an "unlimited quantity," or any considerable quantity waiting to come.

The agitation for repeal of the duty is in the interest of Nova Scotia coal, and an increased supply is promised from that source, yet from the best data I can obtain the annual production of coal in Nova Scotia has not attained to five hundred thousand tons, which does not amount to twenty-five per cent. of the annual increased consumption of American coal. Reliance upon Nova Scotia for more than an inconsiderable part of our supply would raise the price of Nova Scotia coal much more than the duty of $1 25 now paid, and the least discouragement of domestic production would be as effective in enhancing the cost as a doubling of the duty.

Taking the *Tribune's* statement for verity, it must appear that repeal of the duty would be but a slight encouragement to importation compared with the alleged increase in price of coal from $8 50 to $8 00 per ton. It could come at all at $8 50 per ton, and the payment of the duty left a profit, why should not an unlimited quantity come in at $8 00?

Why do not the free traders rely upon this immense profit to stimulate importation of "an unlimited quantity" for the supply of our market, instead of clamoring for a repeal of the duty, which upon their own showing, is trivial?

This gap in their logic indicates a suppression of material facts. The scarcity is in anthracite coal, the duty complained of is upon bituminous. There is no anthracite coal in Nova Scotia, or anywhere else, to come, and neither Nova Scotia nor American bituminous coal, can take its place. The trouble in the anthracite regions slightly increased the consumption of bituminous coal, but the extra demand soon slackened, and the price was not materially affected by it.

Repeal of the duty on bituminous coal would not reduce the price of anthracite coal to any appreciable extent; the producers of the former are in no fault—if the tariff is any protection they are just as deserving of it now as they ever were, and the clamor against them is merely an effort by interested parties to excite such a prejudice as may result in a blind raid upon the productive interests of the country.

The resources of the United States for a supply of bituminous coal, under all circumstances, are practically unlimited, and the duty has been and still is beneficial as a means of saving our market from b coming a reservoir for surplus foreign stock and thus steadying it, and of extending the area of domestic production. The assertion that the duty has been a tax upon the consumer is false, for it is but the equivalent of less than one hundred miles of transportation, beyond which distance from the sea board, Nova Scotia coal, if free of duty, would never penetrate. The duty has helped to make and operate a good many miles of railroad from which the country has derived large incidental improvement, if cut off, the development of the coal fields of Middle Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and the Southern States, in which great activity now prevails, might be arrested. Owing to the duty a considerable part of the domestic supply meets the foreign upon equal terms on the Atlantic sea board, but the duty being removed, it would be in equilibrium a hundred miles inland, and must go forward at a loss. In consequence the sea board cities would receive a less domestic supply, and in the end they might find Nova Scotia coal free of duty, costing them more than it does now.

The anthracite coal-field of this country, and I may say of the world, is limited in extent, and combinations for the control of its products are practicable. Owing to a variety of causes the interest has been gradually consolidated in comparatively few owners with large capitals, combined with the control of lines of transportation, and the result is the creation of a virtual monopoly which for the first time in the history of the country has shown capacity for serious mischief. The iron makers who are consumers of anthracite coal are the worst sufferers from its high price and short supply, yet they are as violently assailed and threatened by the Chicago editor, as if they were co-conspirators, and for added matter of aggravation he elaborately misrepresents the Iron question, in such fashion as to deserve a reply, which I hope to make hereafter.

The attack upon the bituminous coal interest is wholly gratuitous, and must be attributed to ignorance the most dense, or reckless malevolence. I am not defending the Anthricite Coal Combination. All combinations for speculative purposes are to be deprecated, but to my mind, those for enhancing the cost of the food of the people are worst of all. The coal miners and operators are doing now for the first time, what Chicago speculators in meat and breadstuffs are doing constantly, and the duty on coal may as justly be charged with the one abuse as with the other. The operators were in the coal combination at the start, but the men took it up and carried it out for their own benefit, for the purpose, distinctly avowed, of making an increase of wages. I think strikes are generally a mistake, and often disastrous, and this one, so far as the interests of the miners are concerned, may be no exception; yet it does seem somewhat ungenerous that there should be such general sympathy amid the workingmen, who are exposed daily to such horrible risks as that disaster at the Avondale mine, reported as I write, which is supposed to have cost the lives of more than two hundred men, and involves present and prospective agonies of body and mind, of which the consumer of anthricite coal, sitting comfortably by his pleasant fire, can have no conception whatever. Yours, respectfully,

D. J. MORRELL.

PERSONAL.

So conspicuous was General Rawlins at the battle of Belmont and so quiet his chief, that a correspondent of *Harper's Weekly*, rendered on the ground, mistook him for Grant, and caught his daguerreotype and made a very faithful sketch of him, which was published as that of General U. S. Grant in *Harper*, and thence multiplied throughout the country.

Bishop Bayne, yielding to the necessities of failing health, has resigned his Bishopric in Africa and has returned to Virginia, where he will spend the remainder of his days. Mrs. Bayne, who is also in delicate health, accompanies her husband.

Duke Montpensier is said to have avenged himself on his sister-in-law, Queen Isabella, by buying at a high price a lot of her letters written to one of her favorites, at a time when their relations were very intimate. One of the letters he has caused to be reproduced in large numbers by means of a photographic process, and to be distributed all over Spain, where they have of course produced a great scandal.

Senator Sherman, in a recent speech in Ohio, said that once when a law student he took dinner with Corwin in a buggy from Mansfield to Bucyrus, and that he was then full of enthusiasm for him and his speeches, and the Whig party. But Mr. Corwin said to him: "My young friend, attend to your law, keep out of politics and above all don't listen to any stump speeches. What I say is written upon the sand."

The late Dr. Carlton Gates, of Yonkers, N. Y., made a will just before his death, in which he devised a homestead, valued at $150,000, to the corporation of that village. The family now give notice that they intend to contest the will on the ground of undue influence and mental incapacity. They allege that he had no power to give away the property as he merely held it in trust for his mother. The value of the entire estate is $300,000, all of which, it is said, the Doctor derived from his parents, both of whom died rich.

In connection with reports concerning Napoleon's health, it is said that his Majesty had long been told that his immoderate use of tobacco at one time he smoked sixteen cigars a day—would supervene paralysis or softening of the spinal marrow; and although he has for many years restricted himself to six cigars a day, his medical advisers think they can discover injurious effects from this number. He is now obliged to use catheters almost constantly.

A letter from Brussels to the Paris *Constitutionnel* gives the following information relative to the situation of the ex-Empress Carlotta, of Mexico: Her Majesty's physical health is good, she makes long excursions in the neighborhood of Tervuerne. One of my friends, crossing the forest of Soignes the other day, met her at Augerchem on foot, accompanied by a tall, fine man with gray hair, who seemed a superior officer. Behind her was a lady with a gentleman in black, probably the physician. The Princess wore a gray dress, a small black bonnet, and a long cloak of a dark color. She looked extremely well, and was conversing tranquilly with her companion. Near the party were two empty carriages following the same road. Her Majesty walks out very frequently, and is often to be seen in the vicinity of the chateau.

GRAIN BY RAIL AND CANAL.

The Tendency of Grain Transportation.

The Buffalo *Courier* has a table which shows how grain is diverted from the canal to other routes. As compared with last year, the Erie canal shipments show a diminution of only 555,930 bushels; but compared with 1866, the decrease is nearly 10,000,000 of bushels, and this in the face of an immensely increased production at the West. The receipts at Buffalo this year are a half million of bushels larger than last, and yet the departures by canal are less. When shipments by canal are deducted from the receipts, it appears that 719,932 barrels of flour and 5,450,119 bushels of grain, or reducing flour to grain, more than 9,000,000 bushels have been diverted by the railroads from the Erie canal. At the West too, shipments by rail have been unprecedentedly large. Five millions of bushels have left Toledo alone, by rail, since January, and the railroads are said to be taking from Chicago on an average nearly 400,000 bushels weekly. For the week ending August 28, 1,516,800 bushels of grain, and 85,218 barrels of flour arrived in New York by rail and canal. Of this quantity about half the flour and two-thirds of the grain were handled by the railroads.

A Physician's Story.

An eminent physician, in *Hearth and Home* tells the following excellent story for the benefit of young mothers. He says:

An intelligent young mother inquired some days since how she could best preserve her child's linen clean and sweet when changed frequently during the day. I directed her never to dry it by the fire, but in the sun and open air if the weather permits to. You thus not only avoid saturating the air of your room with the volatile and poisonous gases driven out of the linen, but the sun's rays have powers of cleansing and disinfecting which artificial heat has not, and will purify and preserve the linen. She followed my directions; but as too often the practice, dried and aired it in the nursery window. Her fastidious husband remonstrated in vain against this unseemly exposure. Believing that if she saw her practice as others saw it, she would desist, he so directed their afternoon walk as to bring the nursery window into full view from a central part of the town. Stopping abruptly, he pointed to the offending linen flapping conspicuously in the breeze, and asked warmly: "My dear, what is that displayed from our window?" "Why," she proudly replied, "that is the flag of our Union!" Conquered by this pungent retort, he saluted the flag with a swing of his hat, and pressing his wife's arm closer within his own, said, as they walked homeward, "And long may it wave."

Brigham Young and his Tax.

A correspondent from Utah, of the Chicago *Tribune*, writes: There has been some excitement in reference to taxing the income of the Mormon Church. Under a recent decision of Commissioner Delano, the Assessor, Dr. Tagart, required of Brigham, as trustee of the Church, an income return. He first replied in the following singular manner, to wit:

"We, the Government of the United States, have no knowledge of any such person as the trustee in trust of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, nor of any such organization as the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. If there ever was such an office or such an organization, we, the Government of the United States, have obliterated them out of existence (and very justly, too, approved July), 1862."

Subsequently, he seems to have thought better of it, for he made a sworn return of a few hundred dollars church income. This, for one-tenth the production and increase of 120,000 people, besides the income from a great deal of miscellaneous church property, real estate, herds and flocks, buildings, &c. The enforcement of the law taxing the currency uttered by the city ten per cent. has also made quite a fluttering, and the end is not yet, as Brigham says. Perhaps he will always beat the Government, and perhaps not.

Harvesting Buckwheat.

Buckwheat is the most peculiar of the grain family in the manner of its ripening—a considerable portion being in the milk state when another will be fully matured. The point is to cut it in that stage which will save the most, and this is when about half of the grain has turned brown. If the straw were less sensitive to cold than it is, harvesting might be delayed longer, but when stricken by frost the growth is entirely arrested and the straw disposed to an early decay, preventing any further maturing of the grain. But, cut when a portion is in the milk and set up in bunches in the field, the juice of the straw, in which it is peculiarly rich, will cause the immature portions to ripen, and little will be lost by over ripeness or lack of it. The common grain cradle will be found the best implement for harvesting the grain, as it leaves the straw in a condition to be easily gathered in bunches for setting up for drying.

The reorganized Richings-Bernard English Opera Troupe made its first public appearance in Philadelphia Monday night and was well received. The *North American* congratulates the Philadelphians over the performance as follows: Philadelphia led off in the English opera movement at a time when no other American city dreamed of adhering to it. Philadelphia now again leads off with the English opera, when Italian, French and German opera is for sale for little more than love in the United States. It becomes, therefore, the duty of our citizens to see that the movement is properly sustained, since it presents us with amusement adapted to the refined and educated, and freed from the taint of low vulgarity, coarse slang and broad indecency. Mrs. Bernard is a Philadelphian. Her company belongs here. Her cause is one which Philadelphia took up and sustained when it seemed almost hopeless to do so.

Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
JOHN W. GEARY.
SUPREME JUDGE.
HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREY, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—JOSEPH BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. P. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILANDS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. ROSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABRIEL MCCLURE.

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Are You Troubled with Liver Complaint?
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Have You Jaundice?
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Are You Suffering

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Reunion of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers.

The first annual reunion of the surviving members of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment was held at Lafayette Hall yesterday morning, the object of the meeting being to organize a regimental association, and to elect permanent officers of the same. The morning was occupied exclusively in transacting the business preliminary to the organization of the society, which will have for its main object the continuance of the associations formed while in the service, and keeping alive of the many incidents, pleasant and well as sad, which occurred during their memorable term of service. The Seventy-seventh, it will be remembered, left this city in company with the Seventy-fifth and Seventy-Ninth regiments, under command of Gen. Negley, on October 17th, 1861, having been mustered into the service on the 8th of the same month. During its term of service, which lasted until January 15, 1866, the regiment participated in the following engagements: Shiloh, Perryville, Stone River, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Buzzard Roost, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, New Hope Church, Peach Tree Creek, Siege of Atlanta, Jonesboro, Lovejoy Station.

The Seventy-seventh was recruited by Col. F. S. Stumbaugh, of Chambersburg, assisted by Lieut. Col. J. H. Housem, and Maj. Bradford. In the original formation of the regiment there were but eight companies, officered as follows: Company A, S. B. McKeown; Company F, W. S. Wishart; Company G, Alexander Phillips; Company C, M. McNulty; Company D, J. R. Fry; Company K, F. S. Pyfer; Company H, W. Darby; Company E, F. E. Rose. To these eight companies a battery was attached, commanded by Capt. Muenler. Company B was raised in this city, subsequently three others from this vicinity were added to the regiment, officered by Capts. W. A. Robinson, Sydney J. Brauff and James Shock. During the term of its service, nearly two thousand names were upon the roll of the regiment. But fifty per cent. of this number are now living. Out of the original four hundred that left this city on the 17th of October, 1861, but one hundred and twenty are now living.

The Seventy-seventh Regiment was the only Pennsylvania regiment that participated in the battle of Shiloh. The commander of the Division, Major General Alex. McD. McCook, in his official report, paid a glowing tribute to its gallantry in the final charge on that bloody field. In the action at Stone river, where Lieut. Col. Housem fell while leading a charge, the conduct of the Seventy-seventh won from Gen. Rosecrans the highest commendation as the "only regiment in its corps that did not break during the entire engagement."

The meeting yesterday morning was called to order by Lieutenant Colonel Wm. A. Robinson, who was made temporary chairman. After the appointment of a Secretary the Chairman announced the object of the meeting.

On motion, a committee was appointed to draft a constitution for the proposed organization, which committee consisted of Captain Stern, C. Selwey, Lieut. Denning and Geo. W. Hartman.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Major J. J. Lawson, Capt. David Shock, Lieut. D. Lowry and J. Franke, was appointed to nominate permanent officers. After a brief absence the committee reported the following nominations, which were confirmed:

President—Brig. Gen. F. S. Stumbaugh, of Chamber burg.

Vice Presidents—Lieut. Col. F. S. Pyfer, Lancaster; Major W. A. Robinson, Pittsburgh.

Secretaries—C. Selwey, Pittsburgh, and G. W. Skinner, Chambersburg.

Treasurer—George Hartman, New Castle.

A motion was then adopted fixing the second Tuesday of October, 1870, as the time, and Chambersburg as the place for the next reunion.

The reunion in the afternoon was a very pleasant affair. Owing to the absence of Col. F. S. Pyfer, who was unable to attend on account of sickness, the address was delivered by the President, Col. Stumbaugh, who gave a succinct history of the formation and services of the regiment. A number of letters were read from members of the regiment who were unable to attend. Also, the following from Gov. Geary:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, PA., September 2, 1869.

W. A. Robinson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The Governor directs me to thank you for your kind invitation to attend the first annual reunion of the Seventy-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, at Pittsburgh, on the 9th inst., and to say that it would afford him great pleasure to be with you on that interesting occasion. But he leaves here tomorrow for the northwestern counties in the State to fulfil a number of engagements which will extend beyond the time you name.

Respectfully, Yours,
JOHN H. GIHON, Private Secretary.

A beautiful letter, glowing with generous thoughts and true patriotism, was received from Rev. T. H. Robinson, of Harrisburg, who expressed his regrets at being unable to lend his presence to the festivities. Captain Geo. W. Skinner, of Chambersburg, made a brief but eloquent speech, after which the members present indulged in a general discussion. The reunion closed with a banquet and hop. The toasts during the supper were responded to in a happy manner, and the participants separated at a late hour, expressing themselves highly delighted with their first annual reunion.

IMPORTANT CHURCH MEETINGS.

The Board of Foreign Missions, and the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies—Two Thousand Strangers Coming.

The approaching meetings of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the two General Assemblies, are already beginning to excite considerable interest here, especially among our Presbyterian congregations. The Presbyterian *Banner* says:

The meeting will commence in the Third Presbyterian church, on Tuesday afternoon, October 6th, and continue until the Friday morning following. Dr. Hopkins, President of Williams College, will preside. Dr. Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., will preach the annual sermon, on Tuesday evening. Besides these, many eminent men, both of the ministry and laity, will be present and participate in the exercises. A large number of missionaries, too, some of whom have rendered distinguished service to the cause of the Master, and all of whom are worthy of our profoundest regard, will be in attendance, and address the meeting from time to time. All the probabilities, therefore, seem to render it safe to predict that, as it has been uniformly in the past, so now, the approaching meeting will be one of rare interest and profit.

The Committee of Arrangements, consisting of the Rev. F. A. Noble, and Messrs. Joseph Albree and Wm. Thaw, has addressed a Circular to the pastors of Pittsburgh, Allegheny, and vicinity, asking two things:

"1. That you will seek to awaken an interest on the part of your people and the community, in the meeting, so that when the time comes, the people may be ready to attend and enjoy it. And

"2. That you will aid us in providing entertainment, during their stay, for the many guests who will be present from abroad. From the fact that Pittsburgh is centrally located; that fare has been reduced to one half on the lines of railroad centering here; that these annual convocations have always proved so attractive and rewarding; that the Board has so many friends all through the country—an unusually large attendance is anticipated. We therefore solicit your assistance in securing accommodations for the many Christian men and women who will be with us on that occasion. Now, will you be kind enough to signify at once, by letter, whether we may count on your co-operation, and if so, will you name two persons in your church, who, with yourself, shall constitute a committee for us to work through in carrying out our plans?"

This application will receive a most hearty response from the pastors and churches. Provision must be made for the entertainment of probably two thousand strangers, so that our people must expect to open their doors widely, and enlarge their tables generously for a few days.

Accidentally Drowned.

A man named Kern or Keenan was accidentally drowned in the Allegheny river, opposite the foot of Fourteenth street, about five o'clock last evening. It is said that deceased was out in a skiff catching drift wood, and was in the act of reaching out of the skiff to catch a board, when he lost his balance and fell into the water. Several persons witnessed the accident from the shore, but the river being very high and the current strong, it was impossible to save him. At eight o'clock last evening the body had not been recovered. The deceased resided on Etna street in the Ninth ward, and leaves a widow and six children.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE.—Mr. J. M. Fahnestock, successor to S. Fahnestock, deceased, has now on hand at his warehouse, No. 56 Wood street, below Fourth avenue, a large and complete assortment of foreign and domestic hardware, which he offers to the public at the most favorable rates. This house has long been known for the excellent quality of its goods, and the present proprietor is determined to fully maintain its reputation. His stocks of building ware, tools, cutlery, &c., are warranted of the best makers, and mechanics who require edge tools are guaranteed satisfaction in the use of all articles sold at this establishment.

RUNAWAY IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.—Yesterday morning a two horse team belonging to Lawrence Kohler, an undertaker of East Birmingham, was left standing unhitched on Railroad street. A train of Keeling's coal cars coming down the street frightened the animals, and they ran off, turning the corner of Carson street and dashing down that thoroughfare at a terrific speed. At Joseph street the frightened horses made a turn, and in attempting to pass up that street struck the rear platform of car No. 8 of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway, partly demolishing it. Nobody was hurt, and beyond the damage to the street car, no further injury was sustained.

SIXTEENTH STREET.—Yesterday morning a full force of workmen were put to work paving Sixteenth street. The contract was awarded some time ago, but the work, it is said, could not be commenced earlier. The cobble stones that were piled on the paved sidewalks will be removed, so that that portion of the thoroughfare will remain undisturbed. The work of paving will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. It is probable that the street will have to be blockaded a portion of the time.

REMOVAL OF CAR TRACK.—The track of the Central Passenger Railway on Fourth avenue is being shifted to the north side of the avenue in order to allow the successful prosecution of the work on the new Dollar Savings Bank building. The foundation of the building has been completed, and for solidity and firmness, it is perfect. It became necessary to obstruct the south side of the avenue with building materials, and in order not to impede travel, the change in the tracks was made.

TAKEN TO DIXMONT.—Michael McGinn, and not McGee as has been reported, the man who became insane from the effect of the injuries inflicted in his abdomen, oy falling on a whiskey bottle at Noblestown, some days ago, was taken to Dixmont Hospital, by Officer Nowbert, of the Mayor's police, yesterday afternoon. He was placed there at the instance of his friends. Mr. R. H. Davis was very prompt in having him removed.

DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.—Among the guests at the "City Hotel," yesterday, were the following notables: Barney O'Donnell, Christy Bradford, Patrick Friel and James K. Polk Haskins. They were all disposed of with the exception of O'Donnell, who being arrested for drunkenness, is held for a hearing this morning. He will likely be sent to the workhouse. The disposition made of the other guests is noticed elsewhere.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Genchy, who is employed on the Fifth avenue sewer, was painfully but not dangerously injured. He was engaged in the excavation, when some cobble stones fell upon him from the top, one of the stones striking him on the head and inflicting a very severe wound thereon. The injured man was taken to his home near the Point, where he was properly attended.

AUCTION SALES.

Important Sale of Machinery.

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Machinery, Tools and Fixtures

OF THE LATE

SPENCER REPEATING RIFLE CO.,

Sufficient for the manufacture of 200 Guns per day, will be sold at Public Sale, at the ARMORY of the Company, in CHICKERING'S BUILDING, BOSTON,

ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th.

This Machinery is of the best quality and make, and consists in part of 160 Milling Machines, including a proportion of Index and Universal Milling Machines, 50 Engine Lathes, 30 Hand Lathes, 15 Screw Machines, Brown & Sharpe's, large number of Drill Presses, Power Presses, Drops, Trip Hammers, Barrel Machinery of all kinds, Main Shafting, Pulleys, &c., &c., comprising over 500 lots, all valuable; about 1,000 feet of 2½ inch Main Shafting, Hangers and Pulleys; 160 Horse Engine, two Boilers.

Catalogues will be ready the 10th of September, and sent by mail on application to

JOHN H. WELLS, Agent
Spencer Rifle Co., or
SAMUEL HATCH & CO., Auctioneers, Boston.
MWF

Robert H. Patterson & Co.,

CORNER OF

Seventh Avenue and Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Will, on every Saturday, hold an Auction Sale of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Wagons,

And everything appertaining to the Horse. Parties desiring to sell will please leave their notice of consignment on or before Thursday of each week in order for advertising. Prompt attention and good care will be given all Stock left for sale.

JOHN H. STEWART,
AUCTIONEER.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE

Three-story Brick Dwelling House,

No. 198 Second avenue, containing 7 Rooms, Washhouse and Bath Room, Slate Roof, Marble Mantle, Hot and Cold Water and Gas Fixtures complete, Lot 24x65 feet. Immediate possession given if desired. For further information inquire of

JOHN McQ. WOODS,
At Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, adjoining City Gas Works.

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NORTH BRITISH
AND
MERCANTILE
Insurance Co.,
Of London and Edinburg.
ESTABLISHED A. D. 1809.

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$14,000,000
GOLD.

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AGENTS,
NO. 86 FOURTH AVENUE,
Opposite Safe Deposit Co.'s Building.

W. R. LIPPINCOTT,
ROBT. Q. WHITTEN.
SECOND FLOOR.

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OF PITTSBURGH,
INCORPORATED 1854.
CASH CAPITAL.....$175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office, No. 98 WATER STREET.
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JNO. McDEVITT.....Vice President.
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OF PITTSBURGH.

Office corner Market and Water streets, second floor
WM. BAGALEY.....President.
W. A. SHEPARD.....Secretary.
Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss or damage by fire.

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PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth sts., second floor.
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings, Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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W. F. GARDINER.....Secretary.
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OF PITTSBURGH.

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Capt. GEORGE REED.....General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have so long enjoyed, offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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PAVEMENTS,

FOR

STREETS, DRIVES, FLOORS, DEPOTS, GARDENS, COURTS, CELLARS, WASHSTANDS, GARDEN AND LAWN WALKS.

The undersigned, having a long and successful experience in laying Concrete and Boulevard Pavements, are prepared to do the above work in the very best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

☞Orders left at No. 313 LIBERTY STREET will receive prompt attention.

COLVIN & MORRIS.

FOR LEASE,
Charcoal Blast Furnace.

The undersigned offer for a term or years all that desirable CHARCOAL FURNACE PROPERTY, situate in Fayette county, Penna., and known as

Wharton Furnace,

CONSISTING OF A

Hot Blast Charcoal Furnace,

In complete repair (the Hot Blast and Blowing Apparatus being entirely new), and

3,000 ACRES OF LAND,

The greater portion of which is of the finest quality of Timber for Charcoal purposes, and all within a reasonable hauling distance of the Furnace.

There are a number of ORE MINES OPENED and in good working order, and the property ABOUNDS IN ORE AND LIMESTONE, and everything requisite to the successful working of a Charcoal Furnace For particulars and further information apply to

WOOD & LUKENS,
McKeesport, Allegheny county, Pa.
Or to A. HAYDEN, on the premises.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA, HARRISBURG, August 20, 1869.

SEALED BIDS

Will be received for the

Redemption of One Million Dollars

OF THE LOAN OF THE

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA,

DUE JULY 1st, 1870,

Until 12 o'clock, M., October 1st, 1869. Communications to be addressed to R. W. MACKEY, Esq., State Treasurer, Harrisburg, Pa., and indorsed "Bids for Redemption of State Loan."

F. JORDAN, Secretary of State,
J. F. HARTRANFT, Auditor General,
R. W. MACKEY, State Treasurer,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

N. B.—No newspapers publishing the above without authority will receive pay therefor.

CHOCOLATES—250 BOXES BAKER'S and Webb & Trombly's assorted Chocolates, for sale by

REYMER & BROS.

NEW PEAS.

200 CASES
PRIME NEW PEAS, IN CANS.

SOAPS—300 BOXES COLGATE'S AND American Company's

FANCY TOILET SOAPS,
At REYMER & BROS.

NEW PLUMS.

150 CASES
PRIME NEW DAMSON PLUMS.

CURRANTS.

50 CASES PRIME ZANTE CURRANTS.
Just received by REYMER & BROS.

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TEXT BOOKS,

USED IN

Western University,

Mr. Macrum's Apollo Institute,
Female College,
Pittsburgh Oral School,
Heman's Institute,
Pittsburgh High School,
Newell Institute,
Irving Institute,
Miss Markham's School,
Prof. Bingham's Seminary,
Bowman Institute,
Rev. T. L. Bellam's Academy,
Prof. Curry's Institute,
Rev. S. M. Glenn's School,

and all other Schools in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

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NEAR SIXTH.

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JOSEPH HORNER,
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Davidson's, Mattson's and Richardson's

SYRINGES,

GLASS AND METAL SYRINGES,
MEIGS & NEEDHAM'S

BREAST PUMPS.

CUPPING GLASSES,
NURSING BOTTLES,
PESSARIES, SPECULUMS,
SHOULDER BRACES,
PHYSICIANS' POCKET CASES.

FOR SALE BY

W. J. SNODGRASS,

COR. FEDERAL AND LACOCK STREETS, ALLEGHENY, PA.

SODA ASH, PUMICE STONE,

Bi Carb Soda, Sal Soda,
Blue Vitriol, Epsom Salts,
Bath Brick,
Venitian Red, "English,"
Rochelle Ochre,
French Zinc, dry and in oil,

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

George A. Kelly,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Corner Wood st. and Second avenue.

FLOUR DEALERS.

Pearl Mill Superior Flour.

We are now receiving very choice SOUTHERN WHEAT and making our Flour entirely from it.

Pearl Three star Green Brand—choice Pastry and Fancy Flour. Made from Selected White Winter Wheat.

Pearl Two Star Blue Brand—the best Family Flour in the market, made from choice White and Amber Wheat.

Pearl One Star Red Brand—made from choice Red Wheat, high ground and every good satisfactory. As a cheap Flour it takes the lead of any in the market. Cleaning Machinery is not surpassed by any in the country.

See that all sacks are sealed and labeled with date of manufacture.

R. T. KENNEDY & BRO.,
Pearl Mills, Allegheny.

Pittsburgh City Mills Flours.

Our NEW PATENT CLEANING MACHINERY just put in, is the latest and best in the country, and separates everything from the wheat but the flour, consequently secures it that the hull is partially removed. Customers can depend upon getting our Flours are *WHITER AND PURER* than any others on the market. Our Brands are

PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS,

Made from Missouri and Southern Illinois Amber Winter Wheat.

ECLIPSE MILLS,

A choice Red and Amber Winter Wheat Flour.

MIAMI VALLEY MILLS,

Equal to Best Ohio Flours.

J. S. LIGGETT & CO.,
PITTSBURGH CITY MILLS.

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NEAR MARKET.

SPRING GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

STYLES, NEW AND OLD, TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 7, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING MILLER STREET,

From Center avenue to Reed street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, September 17, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 6, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE BOARDWALK ON BROAD STREET,

(East Liberty), from the Frankstown road to Highland avenue, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at the office until THURSDAY, September 16th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 4, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENTS FOR GRADING BLUFF STREET,

From Cooper to Miltenberger street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen, at this office until WEDNESDAY, September 15th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Pittsburgh, September 4, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

For Grading, Paving and Curbing Greenough street, from Try street to Penn alley, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, September 10th. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

PRINTING,
MANILLA,
ROOFING, BALING,
HARDWARE AND GLASS

PAPERS,

Manufactured and Sold by

Frazier, Metzger & Co.,
82 THIRD AVENUE,
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PATENT WROUGHT ANVILS.

A full assortment of Sizes in stock and for sale by

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & CO.,
50 WOOD STREET.

JOHN H. STEWART.....ROBT. H. PATTERSON.

ROBT. H. PATTERSON & CO.,

Livery, Sale and Commission Stables,

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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A NEW Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to Live and What to Live For; Youth, Maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed. The Cause of Indigestion, Flatulence and Nervous Diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically Considered, &c. Pocket Volumes containing Three Lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend on receipt of four stamps, by addressing SECRETARY NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, 618 Broadway, New York. MWF

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Messrs. DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 53 Exchange Place, and M. K. JESUP & CO., 12 Pine street, N. Y., offer for sale the Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway. These Bonds pay 7 per cent. in Gold; have thirty years to run; are Free from Government Taxation; are secured by a Land Grant of Three Million Acres of the Finest Lands in Kansas and Colorado. In addition to this special grant the Company also owns Three Millions of Acres in Kansas, which are being rapidly sold to develop the country and improve the road. They are a first mortgage upon the extension of the road from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado. The road in operation now earns more than enough net income to pay the interest on the new loan. There is no better security in the market—this being in some respects better than Government Securities. Principal and Interest payable in Gold. Price 96, and accrued Interest, in Currency. Pamphlets, Maps and Circulars furnished on application.

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Practical Furniture Manufacturers,

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WHERE MAY BE FOUND A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF PARLOR, CHAMBER AND KITCHEN FURNITURE. MWF

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THIRD LARGE ARRIVAL
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BOOTS, SHOES,

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Consisting of all kinds and qualities, selected with care,

And will be sold as LOW as they can be bought for in New York or Boston.

☞All orders from the country will be promptly filled.

I am also Agent for three Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their goods at their prices, in Philadelphia, the carrying charges added.

Country Merchants will save money by calling and examining my stock and Prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

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53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

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Port Grape Wine,

Used by Hundreds of Congregations for Church or Communion Purposes. Also,

EXCELLENT FOR LADIES AND WEAKLY PERSONS TO USE.

VINEYARDS, NEW JERSEY.

Speer's Port Grape Wine,

FOUR YEARS OLD.

This justly celebrated Native Wine is made from the juice of the Oporto Grape, raised in this country. Its invaluable

Tonic and Strengthening Properties

Are unsurpassed by any other native Wine. Being the pure juice of the grape, produced under Mr. Speer's own personal supervision, its purity and genuineness are guaranteed. The youngest child may partake of its generous qualities, and the weakest invalid may use it to advantage. It is particularly beneficial to the aged and debilitated, and suited to the various ailments that afflict the weaker sex. It is, in every respect, A WINE TO BE RELIED ON.

Invalids use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Females use Speer's Port Grape Wine.
Weakly Persons find a Benefit by its use.

Speer's Wines in Hospitals are preferred to other Wines.

Sold by Druggists generally, who also sell Speer's Standard Wine Bitters. Trade supplied by all Wholesale Dealers. See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

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Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,

For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.

FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.

HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.

Originators and Patentees of their new line of

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BRASS CASTINGS
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Throttle, Safety and Check Valves,
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BOLT WORKS.

HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
WROUGHT WASHERS,
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BRIDGE AND ROOF BOLTS,
BARGE AND PIT WAGON BOLTS,
STOVE RODS AND BOLTS.
Also, SUPERIOR NORWAY IRON CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS, made expressly for Carriage Makers.

Office—No. 5 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Works—Cor. Main and Cherry streets, Allegheny, Pa.

DIAMOND

Foundry and Machine Works,

27, 33, 38 and 40 Water Street,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Anderson Maxwell & Porter,

SUCCESSORS TO

Anderson & Bro., and Andersons & Maxwell,

FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,

Have on hand and make to order from 10 to 25 horse power PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, for Saw Mills, Grist Mills, and all purposes; also, STEAM ENGINES for Sailing Vessels, Tow Boats, &c. BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of MACHINERY. HOUSE FRONTS, SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made to order. Iron railing.

☞Prompt attention given to Repairs.

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY

COR. LIBERTY ST. AND THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Brass Founders
AND
IRON PIPE FITTERS,

Special attention paid to the Fitting Out and Repairing of OIL REFINERIES, ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES and MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY. Agents for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS. We keep in stock and are prepared to furnish every purpose to which steam Pumps can be applied.

Also, BLOWERS for Oil Refineries and other purposes.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.

BUILDERS OF

IRON AND WOODEN BRIDGES

Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES:

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428 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,
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MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Solid Rolled Wrought Iron Beams, GIRDERS AND CHANNEL IRON,

BRIDGE IRON,

Hammered and Rolled Railroad Axles (Kloman), Spike Bars, &c. All sizes Merchant Iron.

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Office and Works—BUTLER AND BOUNDRY STREETS, Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.

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SMITH & PORTER,

BUILDERS OF

Light Locomotives,
AND
STATIONARY ENGINES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Special—MINING AND SWITCHING LOCOMOTIVES.
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Engine Builders, Founders AND MACHINISTS,

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Steam Engines and Machinery for Mills, Factories and Steamboats, Oil Well Steam Engines and Well Rigs.

All kinds of MACHINERY made to order.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Grand Republican Mass Meeting.

Speech of Hon. John A. Bingham.

Discussion of the Finances, the Tariff, the Fifteenth Amendment, and the Duties and the Responsibilities of the People.

A rousing mass meeting was held in the Allegheny Diamond last night, to listen to the able speech of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio

Long before the hour appointed for the meeting the space in front of the new and commodious speaker's stand was filled with people, anxious to hear the eloquent orator.

The German Turner Band was present and entertained the audience with excellent music until half past seven o'clock, the hour appointed for the meeting.

The speaker was escorted from the Monongahela House to the speaker's stand by the Second Ward Marching Phalanx.

The meeting was called to order by John S. Lanstie, Chairman of the Committee on Meetings and Speakers, and the following list of officers elected:

Officers of the Meeting.

PRESIDENT.

Hon. Thomas Williams.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Phillip Gerst,	Hon. Wm. Peters,	
Jno. A. Myler,	Col. Wm. Phillips,	
Jno. Bausman,	Hon. Alfred Slack,	
E. F. A. Faulhaber,	C. F. Ingham,	
Jno. McDonald,	A. M. Marshall,	
Hon. Rasselas Brown,	Samuel Pollock, Esq.,	
Maj. A. P. Callow,	Hon. Jas. Stewart,	
Chas. L. Goehring,	Joshua Patterson,	
S. H. Geyer,	Jacob Frantz,	
Hon. Simon Drum,	Hugh McCleary,	
Jno. J. Jennings,	H. Paulus,	
Jno. Heath,	Wm. Neeb,	
Geo. W. Evans,	Wm. B. Ross,	
Maj. Wm. Hope,	C. E. Welty,	
A. W. Buchanan,	Rowland Jones,	
Jas. H. Kennedy,	Gotlieb Faas,	
Thomas Harrington,	Jno. Kirkpatrick,	
Jno. C. Harper,	Thomas Megraw,	
Lewis Moul,	Chas. H. Hartman,	
Frederick Bellstein;	Hon. Jno. E. Parke,	
George Moul,	Hon. Robt. McKnight,	
Joseph Walton,	Jas. B. Sanderson,	
Jos. B. Negley,	Abe Patterson,	
Arthur Hobson,	B. A. Sampson,	
Capt. W. P. Hunker,	Thomas Steandrett,	
Saml. Kane,	Robt. White,	
Lieut. Jas. Wells,	Geo. Bothwell,	
Hon. Jno. Bausman,	N. Voegtly,	
J. H. Myers,	E. M. Jenkins.	

SECRETARIES.

Reporters of the Press.

REMARKS OF HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS.

On taking the chair, Mr. Williams was greeted with applause, and said he desired to make his acknowledgements for the honor conferred. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Bingham, saying that he was a Pennsylvanian by birth, although a resident of an adjoining State. It might be proper to make some apology to Mr. Bingham for having revolved a temple in which the words of the orator could be made more effective, But the speaker would say by way of apology that the spacious temple of the firmament was the only temple that could hold an audience worthy of an Allegheny assemblage. [Prolonged applause.] He had the pleasure of introducing Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio.

SPEECH OF MR. BINGHAM.

Mr. Chairman and my Fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania:

At the request of the Union Republican Committee of this great State, I appear before you to-night to take counsel with you upon public affairs. You, my fellow-citizens, may be assured that it is not my purpose to wrong or offend any party or class of my fellow men, but to speak plainly my own convictions touching public men and public measures in this great country of ours. If I should seemingly offend by harsh words, I ask you to bear with me, not unmindful that something must be pardoned to the spirit of liberty.

This meeting of the people in mass, this interchange of opinion on public affairs, the free speech, the free press, the free platform, the free church, all—all are associated in this golden age of free speech and free men, in a country where all are free and where, thank God, none are slaves. A more glorious or more sublime or weightier word than when he said, in proposition as the structure of government depends upon public opinion, it is essential that public opinion be enlightened. Your free school, your free church, your free platform are the instrumentalities by which public opinion is enlightened in America.

My fellow-citizens of Pennsylvania, I pray you not to forget that by the creative power of public opinion American institutions came to be, and by that power only American institutions, from matchless and pure, without a parallel in human history, have been continued to be and by the power of public opinion in the hereafter those institutions of ours will be the source of prosperity and happiness of all the people of the land and the inheritance of our most remote posterity. My countrymen, however, the people of this land may differ on minor questions, on the supreme question of the integrity of the Union, of the supremacy of the Constitution, of the rights of all by the free and combined power of all, of the protection of each in his rights of person and property, by encouragement of industry and the reward of honest labor. There are, there can be but two parties in America; the party of the Union now and the party against the country; the party for the supremacy of the Constitution and the party against the supremacy of the Constitution; the party for the unity of the Republic and the party for the indestructible unity of the Republic; the party for the sovereignty of all the people and the party for the sovereignty of that the people should have but one country and one Constitution, and the party for the old Democratic dogma of State sovereignty, and State secession, and State rebellion. There is, and I desire to say to you again to-night, a great party in this country—a triumphant party—representing the unity of the Republic, the supremacy of the Constitution, the equality of all men before the law, the protection of every man in the rights of property, no matter how poor, how friendless, how humble. Were it not for that party, in the year of grace 1869, after all, this old party of the Union, and the Constitution and the supremacy of God would have been blotted out of existence forever. While the modern Democratic party of State secession, of State sovereignty, of State rebellion remains organized, a perpetual menace to the peace and safety of the country, the Republican party will never be, while it remains up. That is my answer upon the proposition to disband the party of the Union. While the Constitution and the laws, made up from the flower and manhood of this great land of ours, the true representative men of every former political party of this country, as they are to-day representatives of every representative creed in this country, whatever may be their name, or whatever one thing you may be assured: The record of the great party of the Union is sacred. It has been cut in eternal characters on the rock of history. It is scarcely necessary that I should speak of it. It was the party that laid its hand upon the main battalions of treason and crushed them, and saved to you and to me and to mine in trust to come after us, this beautiful land which God in his providence transmitted to our fathers, which they have transmitted to us to keep for those who are to come after us. In every step this party took from the inception of the great unparalleled conflict against slavery and the Constitution, down as it was not by this Democratic organization that now asks the suffrages of freemen in the State of Pennsylvania, and says that it is unconstitutional to defend the Union. [Laughter.] I deal in plain facts, and in making that utterance I put it in only simple, plain words—and the record of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania at the commencement of the revolt against the Constitution and the laws, and that it was unconstitutional to defend the Union. What was the occasion of the uprising of the people of the South and these conspirators in the North against the people? Who were the leaders for this conspiracy? What oppressive burdens had the Republican party imposed upon the people? They had refused to the moment the terrible doctrine of State secession and State rebellion was forced upon the people, and the people by the supreme decree of their sovereignty of the people, and the sovereignty of the God of the people. An *empire* is a very significant word, and it turns out in these times as a Democratic word, and that it is the special mission of the Democratic party to allow seceding States to establish empires in this land. It is scarcely needful to understood across the water what an empire means—where a creature is guilty of the blasphemy of declaring that of Divine right he rules in his own person over millions and tens of millions and hundreds of millions, that happen to be within the jurisdiction of his Empire and his sovereignty, wearing upon his brow the tiny gew-gaw he calls his crown, and holding in his hand a little sceptre, and sitting on his sceptic, while millions of men bow down in homage before him, hitting up their haggard faces and stretching forth their blackened hands asking for the bread to eat as it falls from their masters table. That is an Empire in the old World. Little they know of it in America; by the help of God, and the great people who crushed this Democratic rebellion. [Applause; the empire was not established; the empire was not established; I hope expected on that day in April, 1865, when the broken battalions of treason surrendered to the victorious legions of the Republic under Ulysses S. Grant. This party having failed to destroy American institutions and establish a Southern Empire, are now engaged attempting to accomplish the same by engaged attempting to accomplish by ballots what they failed to accomplish by the bayonet. It is for the American people to say whether they shall succeed or not. I know the issue is not very broadly made. I see that that subject as they are in to-day's newspapers from Maine to Ohio, Mississippi and Tennessee. But enough has transpired to satisfy every reflecting mind that the purposes of the party in 1869 are precisely the same as those expressed in 1860 and 1861.

THE FINANCE QUESTION.

The war involved this people in a great debt of not less than thirty-five hundred millions of dollars. It is the misfortune of our own day ready to contracted in the utterness farthing the debt, as a part of the penalty they agreed pay for their deliverance from the rebellion. This Democratic party is engaged in work trying to secure the repudiation of that debt the party that contracted it. The Republican party knows and declares that the people who repudiate its obligations to the survivors of its defenders, can never survive that dishonorable act. They know right well it is the testimony of history that a nation can never survive the repudiation of its debt. The people want, therefore, to avoid this dishonor. They desire to secure the national integrity beyond all cavil. They would go into the Constitution of the country the words that the debt contracted by the nation in the time of the rebellion, including the bounties of sailors and soldiers, since the war has been paid by any man or any party. What did this Democratic party do, that dares to put in its platform in 1868 that all the responsibility is to be paid to all the soldiers and sailors in the United States? Shame on the party which in they refer to, or on which side they fought—whether it was the Union or the rebel—whether it was the party that was organized in 1861, which had its origin in Montgomery, Alabama. This party, powerful as it was, and triumphant went before the people in 1866, rallied everywhere in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and in all the States in the Union against the ratification of that amendment declaring, as they declared now, that it was unconstitutional in favor of the people to amend the Constitution without the consent of the seceding States. Could anything be clearer? Could anything be more explicit? If they tell you they are in favor of keeping inviolate the faith of the nation, that they are the friends of the soldiers and sailors of the Union. They showed their friendship for them when they voted at the polls against allowing them supplies and against all appropriations for paying either principal or their monthly allowance. That is one issue that is before the people at this hour—because they claim the right, although they do not talk it publicly, to change these amendments to the Constitution in unconstitutional. It was the purpose of the people in framing the Constitution to secure to the people rights of citizens without distinction of color, to vote, that was the Democratic party; and why? Because in Virginia the colored citizens have been disfranchised, and in Georgia the white population of the State. They were the party that was ready to secede themselves. They were able to speak as the ballot only speaks in this country. Therefore the Democratic party would be, and is, in Virginia and Tennessee was quite unconstitutional. Why? Because they sneed for his vote. Their candidate declared in his own behalf hereafter enjoy equal privileges with the white population of the State But in Pennsylvania, where they are few in number, and where they have only the ballot at all, this party is very brave and declares that in spite of the Constitution of the State and of the United States so as amend the Constitution as to secure the privilege of ballot for all men, and that it is unjust to the people of this country. It is unjust to the poor of this country, in that it imposes an income tax of five per cent. upon the gains of labor. That law not one in a thousand of the industrial classes pay a dollar of income tax of the thousands that are raised. Tell us where any injustice lies. Was it the party now organized for equal taxation on every species of property. The people considered that and they brought it down. Was it unjust to impose a like grade of taxation on every species of property in this country—to lay a burden upon the poor people which they were unable to bear. The people, I think, last year determined the question in such a way as ought to determine the action of Pennsylvania upon this question. Was it unjust to prohibit demand? Simply repudiation. They declared in 1869 your forced loan by legal tenders was unconstitutional. They declared the bunny bonds were unconstitutional. They now declare that the law which does not pay the debt is unjust. They propose to engage it, I suppose so that it would not pay the interest on the national debt. One half of these men who are mouthing this creed against taxation never pay any taxes.

I am amazed at reading in your papers that their standard-bearer has so arranged it that with his $20,000,00 he only pays $8 90 taxes, and yet he calls it *unjust and oppressive.* You will settle that question in the contest. I trust, and settle it so it will stay settled. I do not think it is necessary to argue longer such a proposition as this, but it is perhaps not improper that I should meet here and now the cry that is raised about the unjust taxation of the people imposed by taxation, which was the means of saving the Government of the country. Without those immense revenues the army could not have been sustained, and our commerce would have been banished from the sea. At the time the war came on, there were no revenues worth mentioning. The Government was compelled to have recourse to internal taxation for its support. Taxes were imposed upon the accumulated wealth of the people and the luxuries of the land. Tax was imposed upon whisky, tobacco and upon large incomes, taking care to exempt the industrial classes of the country. So that there was not one in a thousand of the industrial classes that paid a dollar of that income tax, which these men denounce as unjust. What was the result? The producing classes of this country never received better returns for their industry, and wealth was never better rewarded. The burden of the Government was never felt by the people in the shape of oppressive taxation. The millionaires paid thousands and hundreds of thousands of dollars into the Treasury. It is worked a result which the world never saw before. It has enabled this Government to sustain the war, pay millions of men their pensions and money, and reduce the principal of the debt a thousand million of dollars without touching the masses—the producing classes at all, but suffering, as it has been said, only the luxuries and accumulated wealth of the people, leaving but two thousand millions of the interest bearing debt unpaid. In six years a reduction is made of one thousand millions, does it not result that the remaining two thousand millions will be paid in twelve years and discharged to the uttermost farthing?

This is the very thing these gentlemen do not wish to see done. They desire to fasten upon us to the great discrace and dishonor of the American name. So long as the masses of the people do complain, so long as taxation is kept from them, will it not be just as well to let the debt remain? Let it be, until the national debt shall be paid; until the supremacy of the Constitution shall be fully restored; until the rights of the people of this land shall be ever made secure by a perpetual prohibition of the Constitution, that the public will stand in the affections of the people as the last hope of the oppressed of the world. Abandon this policy; adopt the modern theory of Democracy, for it is altogether modern, it only dates from 1861, and in the days of Jefferson and Jackson; adopt this foreign policy, and give a blow to the influence of the American Republic. There would be nothing worth living for or dying for in the world, if, and you have not the means to pay the Republic, the natural is easy then. Adopt it, and you have not time money to protect your country against secession and rebellion. Adopt it, and you make rebellion a success. Adopt it, and you restore to power in the country the party of the power upon the organization of the rebellion—a party that has been condemned by the government from that day to this. I do not think this party proposes at present to organize armies in Kentucky, or to organize battalions to overthrow by arms the Republic. But I know they propose to repudiate the debt of the nation, and repudiate also those amendments to the constitution which the people have ratified without the consent and against the consent of the Democratic party.

It is only needful that I remind you that by adopting that platform and action in Pennsylvania. They declared by their platform, at Harrisburg, that the act of the people declared through their representatives in Congress, the confiscation of the rights of the people of the rebellion, and the personal liberty of the people of this country. The proposition of the Democracy is to make Heilbotts and slaves of the black men in this country. Let you not read the lesson of the last eight years it is not in the power of any party to believe that and attain the peace of this country.

The people of the United States have declared by an amendment to the Constitution equality of all men before the law, not only by the written text of the Constitution, but they have declared it in the flame and tempest of battle, that lesson is not to be forgotten. It is for that text to be lost. It is for the people in their madness and folly in Pennsylvania and the other States of the Union to join hands with the Democratic party, and declare in favor of the perpetuity of the institutions of slavery. Then there is no limitation as to time and circumstance, as to this question. Equality of men is and its repeal when they get the power. Some think they intend to demand it of the next Congress. I do not think it is to be paid to all the soldiers and sailors in the United States. The right of suffrage in the States may ratify the amendment. Nineteen have ratified it, some of them unfriendly, perhaps, but their Legislatures may convene and ratify it in a more formal manner. Nine more will do it, and I expect to ratify it, so that twenty-eight States may declare that it forever shall be declared and property in this country to lay a burden upon the poor people which they were unable to bear. The people, I think, last year determined the question in such a way as ought to determine the action of Pennsylvania upon this question. Was it unjust to prohibit demand? Simply repudiation. They declared in 1869 your forced loan by legal tenders was unconstitutional. They declared the bunny bonds were unconstitutional. They now declare that the law which does not pay the debt is unjust. They propose to engage it, I suppose so that it would not pay the interest on the national debt. One half of these men who are mouthing this creed against taxation never pay any taxes.

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